

The Planet.

DAILY AND WEEKLY
Chatham, Ont.

KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

Albert Wright, of St. Louis, fourteen years old, became addicted to the cigarette habit over three years ago, and for the last year he smoked, according to the statement of a brother-in-law, Dr. Conway Bates, of Clayton, from forty to fifty cigarettes a day. He had been ill for two weeks, but no one thought his illness serious until a couple of days ago, when he suddenly grew worse and finally expired. Dr. Bates made an examination of the boy and found that his left lung was eaten almost entirely away. The death was due to the cigarette habit. Now, all boys don't die from smoking cigarettes, but it certainly injures their health and shortens their lives. The practice is very general in Chatham, but it looks as if the people were waiting for a few deaths directly traceable to this cause before they will open their eyes to one of the worst of our modern evils.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE WITH THE BOERS.

Cape Colony was settled by the Dutch South African Company in the sixteenth century, but passed into the possession of Great Britain in the general settlement of 1814. The Cape Dutch were a very conservative people retaining in the nineteenth century all the barbaric practices of the middle ages. For the most trivial offences criminals were tortured and racked to death, while slavery flourished in its worst form. The natives were enslaved and treated by the Dutch Africans on a level, and even worse than their brute beasts. Great Britain did away with all this and abolished slavery. The Dutch, very much dissatisfied, stood still for a few years, and then the great "trek" of 1835-1837 began. The Boers moved some 1500 miles up to what is now known as the Transvaal, and later settled the Orange Free State. There they found themselves for many years free from British interference but constantly menaced by the Zulus, whom they eventually, however, drove back to other regions.

In 1877 the republic was about at the end of its tether, with a million dollars of debt, with 12 shillings and 6 pence in the treasury. Anarchy came and Great Britain seized the country. The Boers determined not long after to regain their independence, and in 1881 they succeeded, British arms suffering severe defeat. As a result self-government was given to the inhabitants of the country, while the suzerainty of Great Britain was practically expressed in the convention of 1881—reference to which was omitted in the convention of 1884. The provision, which is still in force, stipulates that no treaty into which the African Republic may enter with foreign states, shall be valid, until it has received the approval of Great Britain. The relations created between the Boers—the descendants of the trekkers—and the Uitlanders—the later comers—may be best shown by the following dialogue, which is an extract from the report of the discussion at the conference which preceded the signing of the convention:

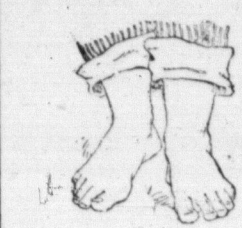
Mr. Kruger.—There will be equal protection for all.

Sir E. Wood.—And equal privileges? Mr. Kruger.—We make no difference so far as burger rights are concerned. There may perhaps be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the country.

Had this declaration of intention been expressed in the convention, in set terms, the present trouble could never have arisen. But the convention was interpreted by the Transvaal government in a petting spirit, and hit by hit the rights of the Uitlanders were whittled away. The franchise, which in 1881, was obtainable after a twelve months' residence, was, at the beginning of this year (1899) practically not obtainable at all for, when a fourteen years' residence—including a period of probation, during which he incurred all the responsibilities of citizenship, but did not enjoy all its privileges—had qualified the applicant, the consent of two-thirds of the burghers and the approval of the government were still required. Consequently, it is generally felt by the Uitlanders, that it has been the intention of the government to restrict the franchise to one privileged race.

For some years after the retrocession the country was fairly prosperous the revenue just about balancing the expenditure. But, in 1887, owing to the discovery of gold at Barberton, a decided change for the better began to manifest itself, the revenue leaping from £236,584 for the last nine months of 1886 to £668,433 for the year 1887. From that time on there was a steady increase, until, in 1896, the total revenue amounted to £4,462,194. The discovery of gold, first in the quartz reefs at Barberton, and later in the unique conglomerate deposits at Johannesburg, rendered the future progress of the republic certain, and if the rulers had been as wise as nature had been generous, there would have been no burning political question in the Transvaal to-day.

Liberal as were the terms of the con-



Sore Feet

Are you troubled with them?

Pike's Antiseptic Foot Powder

Will positively cure tired, aching tender feet, immediately relieving that hot burning sensation so often troublesome during the warm weather.

One size smaller shoe will fit you after using PIKE'S ANTISEPTIC FOOT POWDER, it is pure and harmless—25c per box.

Central Drug Store

C. H. Gunn & Co.
Cor King and Fifth Streets Phone 108

reption of 1881, the Boers were in no wise satisfied with them.

The result of their dissatisfaction was the convention of 1884, in which there was no mention of suzerainty, and which was generally more favorable to the Boers than that of 1881. The tendency of the administration from 1881 to 1885 may, perhaps, be best illustrated by quoting the demands made, in 1885, by the body known as the Transvaal National Union—an indiscriminate body, composed of capitalists, professional men, merchants, and workmen anxious to secure political reforms. Their demands were formulated as follows:

1. A constitution safeguarded from hasty change. (It had become a common practice to make alterations in the written constitution, with no more formality than that required for ordinary Volksraad legislation.)

2. An equitable franchise law and fair representation. (The stringent nature of the franchise law has been already explained. The districts were, indeed, of the entire population, lived, were only given such representatives as the number of resident burghers entitled them to have.)

3. Equality of the Dutch and English languages. (The language employed in over 90 per cent of the business transactions is English, and the same may be said of the conversation, yet the official language of the country is High Dutch, which very few of the burghers understand, speaking, as they do, a local patois.)

4. The heads of the government department to be responsible to the Legislature. (The members of the executive have no seat in the Volksraad, and the minister of mines—surely the most important official in such a country as the Transvaal—has no seat in the executive.)

5. Removal of religious disabilities. (Catholics and Jews are not allowed to hold government appointments.)

6. Independence of the courts.

7. Liberal and comprehensive education.

8. Free trade in South African products.

When it is stated that the civil service was utterly incompetent and almost utterly corrupt; that the bribery of Volksraad members was a common practice, and that, in addition to the long-standing liquor, dynamite and railway concessions, others had been applied for, it will be seen how urgent reforms were needed. Petition after petition had been sent to Pretoria, only to be rejected.

Then came the Jameson raid. A statement of the demands of the Uitlander council, made in June, 1899, will again illustrate how serious were the grievances of the people:

1. Legislation by mere Volksraad resolution to be abolished.

2. Equitable franchise law and fair representation, with redistribution scheme.

3. English and Dutch languages to be official.

4. Reorganization of the civil service.

5. High court to be independent. (At present the judges of the high court are required, under pain of dismissal, to respect any resolution of the Volksraad, however hastily it may have been passed. This demand was the direct result of an action in which an American subject obtained damages against the government.)

6. Reform of education.

7. The cancellation of monopolies. (In

addition to the long-standing liquor, railway and dynamite monopolies—the two last of which are said to represent a permanent tax of from £600,000 to £1,000,000 per annum upon the country, although conducted solely in the interests of the monopoly holders—there are now monopolies engaged in the manufacture of cocoa, calcium carbide, soap, candles, matches, brushes, etc.)

LATEST ABOUT DIGESTION FROM THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

We are now assured that it depends on how your food is cooked whether it is digestible or not. It is no secret that the favorite soft-boiled eggs are harder to digest than raw eggs, and that hard-boiled eggs are easier to digest than either, for they are digested in 2½ hours, while soft-boiled eggs take 3½. It is interesting to know that if hard-boiled be cut into thin slices and spread on bread it almost melts in your mouth. The method of preparation has much to do with the digestibility of meat. Professor Uffelmann, a noted German scientist, made some interesting experiments on a boy whose stomach was laid bare by an accident. He found that roasted meats were digested better than others. Roast beef required only 2½ hours to digest it, while boiled beef required 3½ hours, or if it was very fat, 2½. Corned beef was not digested until 6½ hours. In general, cooked meat is softer, tendrier, and tastes better than raw. Yet if raw meat is cut up fine, or scraped, it is quite digestible, for then it is exposed to the acids of the stomach thoroughly. Even milk is easier to digest when boiled, requiring but a half an hour, while the raw milk takes 2½ hours to digest. When a long-continued milk diet is prescribed by the physician, it should always be taken boiled, if the quantity consumed daily is more than two pints. If a person wishes to live on nothing but milk, he must drink at least three pints a day. Vegetables, too, are easier to digest when cooked, with the exception of cabbage, which is better raw.

The Simla (India) News makes the interesting announcement that "Mr. and Mrs. Thambaynagampillai are now on a visit to Kivikudyiruppu. Mr. Thambaynagampillai is the son of Judge G. S. Ariyanagampillai, and son-in-law of Mr. A. Jambullinam-mudaliar."

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

An Ohio girl laughed four hours without stopping. The name of the youth who wore the golf suit is not given.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Twentieth Kansas regiment is a vindication of the scholar in war. It contains more students than any other regiment under the flag.—Kansas City Star.

If the peace conference does any good in dissuading Europe, it might be a good idea to try dissuading the man who carries a gun in the United States.—Pittsburgh Times.

Seats on the New York Stock Exchange sell at \$40,000 nowadays. Few are more costly, but Uncle Sam's expenses at the seat of war to date have not been small.—Boston Globe.

It is stated that the English language is growing faster than any other, past or present. This is because those who use it have a great deal to say in this world.—Philadelphia Times.

An eastern prophet is quite positive that we are booked for a "long, hot, dry summer." Perhaps this year is a first cousin to the year who predicted an early spring.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Chelsea woman who planted some peanuts this spring and mourned because the expected plants did not result has just learned that peanut growers usually select nuts for planting that have not been roasted.—Washington Post.

One way of distinguishing diamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. The diamond feels much the colder. None of the editors of our acquaintance are complaining of chilblains in their tongues.—Minneapolis Times.

With secret initiatory exercises, says a Chicago dispatch, "the well known suffrage leaders, Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, have been made members of the American Woman's Relief Corps, No. 21." Was there a side-saddle on the goat?—Buffalo Express.

Giovanni Cattaneo came to this country on the Bretagne with a hump on his back. Some superstitious custom house officials touched it, obeying the old adage that to touch a hump brings good luck. They were rewarded, for the hump was artificial and filled with \$1,000 worth of jewelry.—Boston Traveler.

PERT PERSONALS.

May Irwin is billed to play Juliet. Probably she will do it by the pound.—St. Louis Republic.

It is Russell Sage's desire to die rich, and he buried as cheaply as possible.—Washington Post.

Joe Choate is a happy man. The British are "seeing" his jokes.—Philadelphia North American.

If money talks, John D. Rockefeller can hold the floor the balance of his natural life.—Nashville American.

There will be no Hobson business when General Funston comes home. There is a Mrs. Funston.—Kansas City Star.

The kaiser has been called a "poodle prince" and can't do anything but treat the aspersions with dogged indifference.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Capitalist Hetty Green and Capitalist Russell Sage are standing closely together against all newfangled Scottish doctrines.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Congressman Elmer Roberts only bears an occasional Mauser bullet from the firing line now, but wait until he gets into range at Washington.—San Francisco Chronicle.

cost less than it was expected it would be. Was there ever a gown made that

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in half an hour by

HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

10 cents & 25 cents at all druggists.

Diamond Dyes Far Ahead of Others.

Practical Experience Has Demonstrated That They are the Easiest to Use.

It is the easiest matter in the world to dye with Diamond Dyes, as thousands of women know from practical experience. By using these simple dyeing dyes, one can make old clothing look like new, and save a great many dollars in the course of a year. Do not accept imitations of the original Diamond Dyes from any dealer, no matter how strongly he may recommend them, for while he makes a larger profit on them they do not dye as much goods, nor do they equal the Diamond Dyes in fastness of color. When poor dyes are used, both your money and labor are thrown away, and the goods are spoiled forever. Use the Diamond Dyes and only get the best possible results. All reliable dealers can supply you with the Diamond Dyes.

If at the age of two years a child doesn't know which of its parents is most easily imposed upon it will never amount to much.

A GREAT BICYCLE COMPANY.

The leading bicycle manufacturers of Canada have amalgamated their interests in the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, whose foundation is now announced and whose preference stock is open for subscription. The names of the makers whose concerns are embraced in the new company are a guarantee for excellence of workmanship and industrial skill. The special products are familiar to everyone, while the men who control the new organization, Walter E. H. Massey (Massey-Harris Company), Senator Cox, Warren Y. Soper, of Ottawa; E. L. Gould, of Brantford; J. W. Flavell, Hon. L. M. Jones and Mr. E. R. Thomas—are known throughout the Dominion as combining enterprise, shrewdness and integrity with financial stability. Under their guidance there can be no doubt that a brilliant future awaits the new aggregation. As there is at the present time much idle capital seeking safe investment at 4 per cent, and the banks are allowing only 3 per cent, upon deposits, there is certain to be a heavy demand for the 7 per cent cumulative preference stock which is offered to the public. First-class securities of this nature seldom bear so high a rate of interest, and when they do the public is apt to want very much more of the stock than is for sale.

The cutlass might be properly termed an arm of the sea.

THE MAPLE CITY CREAMERY.

Corner King and Adelaide Street.

Maple City Creamery Butter

IS SOLD ONLY IN PRINTED WRAPPERS

Kent County Dairy Butter, Wholesale and Retail, is choice farmers' butter, after carefully working the water and buttermilk out, is sold only in printed wrappers. Ask your grocer for either brand or send your order for butter, cream, milk or buttermilk, to

The Maple City Creamery,

Corner King and Adelaide Street.

Peninsular Fair

CHATHAM.

September 26, 27 and 28

\$3,000.00---IN PREMIUMS---\$3,000.00

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS EACH DAY

Trials of Speed,

Chariot Races,

Hurdle Races,

and Steeple Chase

WRITE SECRETARY FOR PREMIUM LISTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

H. A. PATTERSON, President.

HENRY ROBINSON, Secretary, Box 67, Chatham.

IT PAYS TO GO TO THE BEST.

THE

Canada Business College.

CHATHAM, : : : ONT.

Canada's greatest school of shorthand and business training, RE-OPENS FOR THE FALL TERM, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5TH.

226 OF OUR PUPILS SECURED GOOD POSITIONS IN THE seventeen months ending JUNE 1st, 1899. What do you think of such a record?

Our pupils are now in strong demand with many of the leading business houses. When we tell you this large number secured positions, we are also prepared to furnish the list showing where they were placed and with whom. If interested, write for it.

THE BEST SCHOOL IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.

We pay the railway fare of students coming from a distance, provided it does not exceed \$5.00, which is the limit of our allowance in this connection.

Can secure good board for gentlemen at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, and for ladies at \$2.00.

During the year which closed June 30th, we had pupils in attendance from Newfoundland on the Atlantic, to Seattle on the Pacific; from Manitoba on the north to Brooklyn, N. Y. on the south. There were 123 Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada, and five States of the Union represented with us.

Twenty-three Counties and Districts outside of Chatham, sent us 193 pupils, Chatham and Kent County alone sent us over 100 pupils, while Manitoba and the North-west Territories sent us six—WHAT WE GET WE HOLD.

Write for handsome catalogue of either department. Mention which catalogue you want.

D. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

W. W. Everitt,

Maple City Dairy

Struck a Rock

AND DOWN TO THE BOTTOM PRICES

In Dinner Sets—Tea Sets—Chamber Sets—quality good, prices low.

GROCERIES:

1 lb. can Baking Powder..... 15c

1 lb. can Coffee..... 18c

Best Lard, per lb..... 8c

Clothes-Pins, per doz..... 1c

Jno. McConnell

Golden Star Store, Park Street

Goods Delivered.

L.E. & D.R. Ry.

Band Concert

—AT—

Erie Eau

Every Tuesday and Friday evening.

FARE - 25 cents, return

Steamer Urania

LEAVES

ROND EAU FOR CLEVELAND

EVERY

Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Fare \$1.50 Single. \$2.25 Return

A. R. PATTERSON General Agent

Maple City Creamery Butter

IS SOLD ONLY IN PRINTED WRAPPERS

Kent County Dairy Butter, Wholesale and Retail, is choice farmers' butter, after carefully working the water and buttermilk out, is sold only in printed wrappers. Ask your grocer for either brand or send your order for butter, cream, milk or buttermilk, to

The Maple City Creamery,

Corner King and Adelaide Street.

Peninsular Fair

CHATHAM.

September 26, 27 and 28

\$3,000.00---IN PREMIUMS---\$3,000.00

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS EACH DAY

Trials of Speed,

Chariot Races,

Hurdle Races,

and Steeple Chase

WRITE SECRETARY FOR PREMIUM LISTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

H. A. PATTERSON, President.

HENRY ROBINSON, Secretary, Box 67, Chatham.

IT PAYS TO GO TO THE BEST.

THE

Canada Business College.

CHATHAM, : : : ONT.

Canada's greatest school of shorthand and business training, RE-OPENS FOR THE FALL TERM, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5TH.

226 OF OUR PUPILS SECURED GOOD POSITIONS IN THE seventeen months ending JUNE 1st, 1899. What do you think of such a record?

Our pupils are now in strong demand with many of the leading business houses. When we tell you this large number secured positions, we are also prepared to furnish the list showing where they were placed and with whom. If interested, write for it.

THE BEST SCHOOL IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.

We pay the railway fare of students coming from a distance, provided it does not exceed \$5.00, which is the limit of our allowance in this connection.

Can secure good board for gentlemen at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, and for ladies at \$2.00.

During the year which closed June 30th, we had pupils in attendance from Newfoundland on the Atlantic, to Seattle on the Pacific; from Manitoba on the north to Brooklyn, N. Y. on the south. There were 123 Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada, and five States of the Union represented with us.

Twenty-three Counties and Districts outside of Chatham, sent us 193 pupils, Chatham and Kent County alone sent us over 100 pupils, while Manitoba and the North-west Territories sent us six—WHAT WE GET WE HOLD.

Write for handsome catalogue of either department. Mention which catalogue you want.

D. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

W. W. Everitt,

Maple City Dairy

Struck a Rock

AND DOWN TO THE BOTTOM PRICES

In Dinner Sets—Tea Sets—Chamber Sets—quality good, prices low.

GROCERIES:

1 lb. can Baking Powder..... 15c

1 lb. can Coffee..... 18c

Best Lard, per lb..... 8c

Clothes-Pins, per doz..... 1c

Jno. McConnell

Golden Star Store, Park Street

Goods Delivered.

L.E. & D.R. Ry.

Band Concert

—AT—

Erie Eau

Every Tuesday and Friday evening.

FARE - 25 cents, return

Steamer Urania

LEAVES

ROND EAU FOR CLEVELAND

EVERY

Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Fare \$1.50 Single. \$2.25 Return

A. R. PATTERSON General Agent

Maple City Creamery Butter

IS SOLD ONLY IN PRINTED WRAPPERS

Kent County Dairy Butter, Wholesale and Retail, is choice farmers' butter, after carefully working the water and buttermilk out, is sold only in printed wrappers. Ask your grocer for either brand or send your order for butter, cream, milk or buttermilk, to

MERIT WINS THE SOUL

That accounts for the great popularity of

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea

Which has the merit of being absolutely pure and free from all coloring matter and adulteration.

Sealed Lead Packets Only.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

All Grocers.

JOHN A. MORTON

Hardware and House Furnishings

Leather Belting, Lacing, and Harvest Mitts,

Dodge Split Pulleys, Machine, Cylinder and Other Oils.

Paints, Glass, Cordage, etc.

JOHN A. MORTON

FOR

PRESERVING KETTLES,

ALL SIZES.

GO TO

GEO. STEPHENS & CO.,

They have the best assortment and value in the City. We make our own TINWARE, do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON and COPPER work, and keep the best assortment of well made TINWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS to be found in any store in Chatham.

Geo. Stephens & Co.

Cheapest Hardware House in Chatham

Ask Your Grocer

For

Eddy's

"Eagle" Parlor Matches, 200

"Eagle" Parlor Matches, 100

"Victoria" Parlor Matches, 65

"Little Comet" Parlor Matches

The Finest in the World.

No Brimstone

The E. B. Eddy Co. Limited

Hull, Canada.

Ordered Clothing

When you are ready to order your new Suit and Overcoat call and see us, we guarantee to save you money. We carry the largest range of patterns of any Tailoring establishment in Ontario. Besides our own make we carry a full range of the best Tweeds and Worsted. A perfect fit and first class trimmings guaranteed.

Ready-Made Clothing

Made at our own make of goods. See our \$25.00 Suits; see our \$8.00 and \$9.00 Ulster reduced to \$6.50. We have the best all-wool Pants in the world. Come and see them. For best Blankets, Shirts, Dress Goods, Shirts, Coatings, Yarns, Socks, Mitts, &c., come and see us! Family Flour and Feeds of all kinds.

The T. H. Taylor Co., Ltd.

FLOUR AND WOOLLEN MILLS

WILLIAM STREET.

Phone 1

TAINTED THE SPRING

HOW WHISKY GAP, WY., GOT ITS PECULIAR NAME.

The Frontiersmen's Fable That the Mountain Stream Was a Fountain of Youth Disputed by the True Story of the Bleeding Process.

One of the historic places in the west is Whisky Gap, Wyo. The old time dwellers of mountain and plain—the men who fought Indians and hunted buffalo out west—during the overland train days of the early sixties—have shrugged their shoulders at the mention of Whisky Gap for nearly twenty years. This is the place, according to their belief, where real "firewater" gushed out of the rocks in a beautiful mountain spring to quench the thirst of a whole company of Uncle Sam's trained Indian fighters. "It was nothing but pure spring water," they say, "a veritable fountain of youth."

Colonel C. C. Constant, the author of a history of Wyoming and the pioneer days of the west, has learned the true story of Whisky Gap to be somewhat different from the fountain of youth fable. According to historical record of the early days along the government overland trail Whisky Gap received its name in 1862 during the building of the overland stage route from Denver to Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast.

The people of Denver had long been working to secure the regular overland stage route, then connecting the east and the west. In 1862 Ben Holliday, a veteran stage man, became proprietor of the great overland line, and he agreed upon a route running through Denver to the west. He decided to discontinue that part of the road running up the North Platte and South Pass, Wyo., joining the old trail leading across the country to the Pacific coast. The change was made during the summer of 1862. All the rolling stock, horses and other property of the company were gathered at the station just above Devil's Gap in central Wyoming. Company A of the Eleventh Ohio cavalry, with Major O'Farrell in command, was the detailed escort at the time.

During the first day the long line of coaches, wagons, horses and mules made 11 miles from the station where the proper had been gathered. The route chosen was directly south from the Sweetwater river. The camp selected was in a gap in the mountains where there were a fine spring and plenty of wood for cooking purposes.

Shortly after dark a scout of the company discovered that quite a number of his soldiers were intoxicated, and he at once sent for Lieutenant W. H. Brown, who was officer of the day, and informed him of the condition of the men and gave it as his opinion that some one was selling whisky in the camp. The command was doing escort duty not only for stage stock and stores, but also for a number of emigrants who had availed themselves of the opportunity for safe conduct over the plains.

Lieutenant Brown received orders to search all wagons, and if he should discover whisky to destroy it. Taking a corporal and three or four men, he commenced the search for the contraband article and found at last a barrel of whisky in an emigrant wagon. The officer ordered his men to roll the barrel out of the wagon, knock in the head and empty the contents on the ground.

This was done, but it chanced that the spot where the whisky was emptied was just above the spring, and the fiery liquid went pouring down into the water supply of the camp.

The soldiers saw what was going on, and they rushed forward with cups, canteens, buckets and camp kettles to save what they could of the coveted "spirits." Many a man stooped over the spring and drank almost without breathing until he was drunk.

One soldier who had succeeded in getting a full canteen from the spring at the headquarters tent, assuring his commanding officer, with nautilus mien and many a "hic," that that was the finest spring he had ever seen and the very best water he had ever tasted.

Major O'Farrell was apprehending an attack from the Indians that night, and the condition of his men fairly disheartened him. He saw at a glance that even a small band of savages could make a successful raid on his camp, consequently the sober and less intoxicated men were kept on the alert all night. Fortunately, no Indians put in an appearance, and by morning the debauched men had slept off their intoxication.

Thus the gap in the mountains where the camp was made received the name of Whisky Gap. For many years it was the favorite camping place for the more reckless of the old freighters and emigrants of the "trail days," but the little spring was never a "fountain of youth" as it had been in the old days, when "firewater" gushed up out of the rocks to quench the thirst of a company of United States soldiers—Philadelphia Inquirer.

As He Put It.

Planche told this story of an Irishman who was driving a mail coach. He observed him to be trying his neck up in the voluminous folds of his comforter and remarked, "You seem to be taking very good care of yourself, my friend."

"Och, to be sure, I am, sir," answered the driver, "what's all the world to a man when his wife's a widow?"

"Mrs. Sanders had ten hemorrhages and people here said she would never be well again."

W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Here, Mason County, W. Va., writes: "My wife had hemorrhages of the lungs. She had ten hemorrhages and people here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and she soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was entirely well. If you think this will do you any good to publish just use it, and if anyone disputes the merits of this almost omnipotent medicine, they may enclose a self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer."



When anything is wrong with the lungs there is no time to lose. The steps are easy and quick from a "slight cold" to bronchitis, from bronchitis to pneumonia, from pneumonia to permanently weakened lungs, and from that to dread consumption itself. The time to cure consumption is before it gets a start. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery on the first appearance of cough or cold, and you will never have a hemorrhage or a tubercle. The "Discovery" is the greatest health builder in the world, and aids the body in ridding itself of poisonous effete matter. It tones up the stomach, invigorates the liver and in connection with Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure keeps the bowels open and regular. Don't let an unscrupulous medicine dealer foist some substitute when you want Dr. Pierce's medicines. Assert your rights—get what you ask for, and be well.

CARE OF THE EYES

ON ARISING IN THE MORNING THE EYES SHOULD BE BATHED

Carefully in Cold Water—While Using Them Closely They Should Be Rested at Intervals.

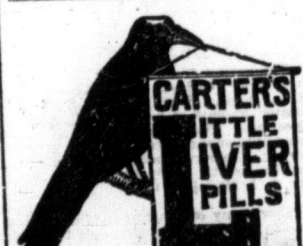
On arising in the morning the eyes should be bathed gently in cold water. "Pastes" are said to be decidedly strengthening. While using them closely they should be rested at intervals of an hour or two, for the strain of constant reading or sewing is like that of extending the arms at a certain height immovably. Imagine, then, the taxing of the eyes, which cannot complain save after years of irreparable neglect.

When dust settles in the eyes, warm water will soothe them of any inflammation. Rose water is extremely refreshing, but it should be bought in small quantities, as it keeps but a short time. Five cents' worth will give a daily eye bath for several weeks. For leaves and alum water were the eye tonics which our grandfathers used, but in these modern days of absolute hygiene and antiseptic simplicity water, especially in a distilled form, is considered powerful enough—Harper's Bazar.

More Play Than Work.

A Baku oil refiner's daily routine would soon reduce a Chicago business man to a state of hopeless idleness says a writer in the Pall Mall Magazine, describing "Baku and Its Oil Springs." He rises at 9 a. m., swallows a cup of coffee and hurries to the "shop," where he busies himself till 2 o'clock. Then follows a copious déjeuner, a la française and a couple of hours' siesta. At dark he leaves his couch again and betakes himself to the club, where cards and billiards are pursued with ferocity till 10 p. m., which is the Baku dinner hour. The meal is taken at the club, and afterward play is resumed till late in the small hours.

Easy. "You are using a new kind of soap, aren't you?" asked the regular patron in a High street barber shop. "Yes," replied the barber as he poked the latter brush in the corner of his victim's mouth for the twentieth time. "How could you tell it wasn't the same?" "Easy enough. It doesn't taste anything like the other."—Bangor News.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pills. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

GRAND TRUNK			
NO.	GOING EAST	NO.	GOING WEST
12	8 12 a.m.	21	8 15 a.m.
22	9 05 a.m.	35	12 15 p.m.
32	2 20 p.m.	45	1 05 p.m.
42	8 50 p.m.	55	2 30 p.m.
52	1 15 p.m. w/night	65	3 30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

(Corrected June 29, 1899)

GOING EAST	Express	GOING WEST	Express
12 30 a.m.	1 05 p.m.	1 05 p.m.	12 30 a.m.
2 25 p.m.	Express	12 30 a.m.	Express
7 30 p.m.	Local	10 30 a.m.	Local
Daily		Daily	
1 Daily Except Monday		1 Daily Except Monday	
1 Daily Except Sunday		1 Daily Except Sunday	

LAKE ERIE & DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY.

LEAVE SOUTH ARRIVE

LEAVE	ARRIVE
6 30 a.m. Hamilton & Walkerville	12 30 p.m.
6 30 p.m. Hamilton & Walkerville	12 30 p.m.
8 00 a.m. Hamilton & Walkerville	1 41 p.m.
8 00 p.m. Hamilton & Walkerville	1 41 p.m.
10 30 a.m. Hamilton & Walkerville	3 11 p.m.
10 30 p.m. Hamilton & Walkerville	3 11 p.m.

10 11 a.m. Wallaceburg & Sarnia. 10 5 a.m.
 8 30 p.m. Wallaceburg & Sarnia. 8 30 p.m.
 12 30 p.m. Wallaceburg & Sarnia. 12 30 p.m.

Mixed Trains.
 Mail and Express.
 Trains Daily Except Sunday.

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

(Corrected March 23, 1899)

THE BANNER ROUTE.

Trains on the Wabash leave Chatham, Ont., as follows:

Westbound.
 No. 1—6.15 a.m. Continental Limited, finest train in the world, solid wide vestibuled train for Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

No. 3—1.30 p.m. Solid train for Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.

No. 5—9.15 p.m. For Detroit, Chicago and intermediate points.

No. 9—1.51 a.m. New Fast Mail for St. Louis and Kansas City without change. The finest train in the world.

Eastbound.
 No. 4—11.05 p.m. Continental Limited, solid wide vestibuled train for Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 2—12.35 p.m. Through train for Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 6—1.45 a.m. Through solid train for Buffalo.

No. 8—2.20 p.m. New Fast Mail for Buffalo, New York and Boston, finest mail train in America.

All Wabash trains have free Reclining Chair Cars.

J. A. RICHARDSON, W. E. RISPIN, Dist. Pass. Agent, City Pass. Agt., Toronto and St. Thomas, Chatham, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADA'S GREAT EXPOSITION

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

TORONTO

August 28th to Sept. 9th, 1899

RETURN TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FROM CHATHAM TO TORONTO

Sept. 5 \$3.80 Aug. 29 to Sept. 5 \$5.30
 1 and 2 Sept. 8

All Tickets good to return until September 11th, 1899.

Ask any Canadian Pacific Ry. Agent for an Official Programme and Time Table. It is free.

SEE the exhibit of Manitoba and Canadian Northwest Products in Canadian Pacific Exhibit Hall, near Grand Stand, and Pictures of Scenes along the line of the Canadian Pacific in Main Building, near South Entrance.

W. H. HADDER, City Agent, ROBERT KERR, Pass. Ticket Agent, Montreal.

A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Toronto.

E. J. DOWNEY, E. not Agent, C. E. E. USHER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Montreal.

For further particulars apply to W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

For tickets and information call on W. E. Rispin, City Pass. Agent.

A BALLOONIST'S LIFE.

THE PERILS ARE GREAT AND DEATH
MOVERS NEARBY.Life and Death Struggles in the Clouds
—The Fall Fair Season is the
Ballooning Season. But He is
Lucky if He Comes Through the
Season Alive.

This is the time of year when the spangled balloon flyer and parachute jumper is up in the air. At least, if he is not up in the air he is down in the woods dangling among the trees, or lying in a watery grave at the bottom of some lake. He is a daring and spectacular fellow. Some persons would call him foolhardy. But he has his living to make, and this is his harvest time. It is the time when he goes up and down the country, in more senses than one, giving exhibitions of wonderful intrepidity in midair, for the especial delectation of pleasure-seeking crowds at country fairs, summer assemblies, mass meetings, fraternal picnics and popular gatherings of various kinds. If he goes through the season and escapes with his life he may consider himself lucky.

Often the parachute jumper is billed as a marvellous and thrilling feature in the line of stellar attractions to draw

BALLOONIST THAYER'S LOSING FIGHT FOR
LIFE.

curious people and their dimes to the noisy little circuses and tent shows that go strutting through the rural regions or wandering about the outskirts of big cities on a circuit of one-day stands. Having seen him pictured on the handbills hanging or floating in midair with his balloon and parachute, people flock to see his aerial gymnastics, fearing that he may be killed and that they will be so unfortunate as to miss the gruesome sight.

He is in the same class with the slack-wire performer in tight, who walks to the top of the center pole outside the tent before the performance begins inside. He is a greater daring act than the free street parade, with the funny clown in the pony cart and the musical callopie at the end of the procession. His brilliancy entirely eclipses that of the strong man, described either as a Samson or a Sandow, who rides in a gilded chariot all by himself, with bared arms and chest, to show off his enormous muscles and Atlas-like proportions. His salary is gauged accordingly. He takes great risks and demands big pay. Sometimes he receives \$100 or more for a single performance or aerial flight.

It is a perilous business he follows. Sometimes the parachute jumper is engaged for an entire season by the big excursion steamers plying on the great lakes. His spectacular feats go to swell the patronage derived from that class of pleasure seekers who are equal to the predictions. He makes his ascents from the upper deck, amid salvos of applause, and is watched with the keenest interest and excitement until it comes down kerpunk in the water. It is perhaps more agreeable to drop into the water than to fall on a house-top or get tangled up in a tree, but even in the aquatic work there is great danger, for if the performer is not an expert swimmer, drowning is almost certain to be his fate before his engagement ends. It is the rule to send a crew of rescuers in a boat to follow his aerial flight as closely as possible and pick him up as soon as he can be reached.

Already this season, Frank Reynolds at Corry, Pa., E. M. East in a Minnesota lake, Charles Koef at Cleveland, W. A. Thayer at Stratford, Ill., have met death, while there have been innumerable narrow escapes.

One of the most thrilling fights for life in midair this season was that of Balloonist W. A. Thayer at Stratford, Ill., July 27. He fought bravely, but the odds were against him and he lost the battle. Thayer went to Stratford from Collins, Mich., to make an ascension at the picnic given by the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. Early in the afternoon, everything being in readiness, he started on his aerial voyage. The balloon rose rapidly to a height of about 1,000 feet and then drifted toward the southwest.

Suddenly the balloon began to descend quickly and the parachute opened. Thousands of spectators were watching every movement. They were seized with a panic of terror when they saw the frantic but unsuccessful attempts of Thayer to loosen the parachute from the balloon. Time and again in the short space of a few seconds he could be seen using every effort and straining every muscle and nerve to free himself from his parachute, until all of a sudden the balloon collapsed. A few seconds later Thayer struck the ground. He was dead when the first man reached his side. He fell a distance of 200 feet, landing on his back on a railroad track. His back, neck, both legs and both arms were broken. It seems that when he attempted to make his parachute descend the balloon turned over and the gas escaped. The big bag fell faster than the parachute. Thayer had not yet lost consciousness from the fall. The result was that the balloon caused the parachute to turn upside down and the ascension was left helpless. Thousands were shocked by this sight, but none more so than one of Stratford's popular young women to whom Professor Thayer was soon to have been married.

Professor Moright, an Austrian aeronaut and scientist of note, was reported to have made a most extraordinary attempt and failure to commit suicide in a balloon recently. For years he had made ascensions from the Prater in Vienna on pleasant Sundays. On the occasion referred to, after rising to a

dizzy height above Gratz, he is said to have slashed the silk of the balloon and thrown himself out of his car during the descent. This was done in view of a large multitude. His limbs were broken, and he was so badly injured that recovery was deemed improbable. Upon investigation it was discovered that Professor Moright had deliberately planned to kill himself in this sensational manner. He had been crazed by his unsuccessful efforts to perfect aerial navigation. He left a message in the car, in his own handwriting, which said, "I die in peace. I have reached my goal." The balloon in which Professor Moright made his last ascent was constructed in Vienna, and had a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters, and was valued at \$5,000.

It was only last September that next to the highest balloon ascension on record was made in London from the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, by Stanley Spencer, the noted aeronaut, and Dr. Henson. The balloon, which was inflated with pure hydrogen and had a capacity of 56,300 cubic feet, attained an altitude of 27,500 feet. At a height of 25,000 feet the air was so rarified that the occupants of the car were compelled to breathe compressed oxygen by tubes. The temperature was 61 degrees below freezing point.

"DE SUN DO MOVE."

Interesting Chat With the Negro Clergyman Whose Notoriety is International
—Jasper at Eighty.

In his humble cottage in "Africa," the negro quarter in Richmond, a quaint old clergyman, known the world over for one idea persistently preached for 15 years, on the Fourth of July, celebrated his 87th birthday. Pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Church, paid \$600 a year by his 4,000 parishioners, Rev. John Jasper has made an international reputation by propounding the doctrine "the sun do move."

Somewhat enfeebled by his great age, the negro preacher spends most of his time in meditation, a strikingly original and picturesque character. John Jasper has a remarkable head. Tremendously high and prominent cheek bones under kindly eyes strongly mark a face of benevolence and good nature. In the pulpit he wears large silver spectacles that add to his otherwise clerical look. A phrenologist would be puzzled to decide where his intellectual bumps lie, as his forehead commences with protruding eyebrows and runs at an angle of 45 degrees to the top of his head, when his cranium swells out, only to end in an abrupt precipice.

Newspaper reporters have made him out wholly illiterate and grotesque, and biographers of his own race are prone to picture him as a learned doctor of divinity. Neither picture is correct. John Jasper does not speak in the negro dialect, as he is often quoted, but in his effort to "talk proper," and in the quaint originality of expression, no less than his vehemence of gesture, tone of gesture, the visitor for amusement finds plenty to interest him. Of his ministry Jasper himself says:

"I was inspired before I was born. My father told my mother so. She did not



REV. JOHN JASPER.

believe much about it until I got to be 10 or 11 years old, for I was just as bad as any other little nigger, but when I commenced to get big and commenced to notice I knew that I was inspired, and the Word of the Lord came to me like a flash.

"For 60 years I have been a minister, and I reckon I have brought thousands of souls from perdition. If I haven't it ain't my fault. I have worked hard enough."

The text of Jasper's famous sermon is Exodus, chapter 15, verse 8, "The Lord is a Man of war. The Lord is His name." The theories advanced are: The earth is square and immovable. The sun rises in the east and moves toward the west and there sets. The world is flat.

"The Bible says the sun do move," he announces dogmatically. "Is anybody going to say the sun was standing still? Before Jasper told it to stand still? Do you think Jasper would have asked the privilege to stop the sun if she had not been moving? This morning when the sun rose it was over there (pointing to the east). How, in the name of God, could the sun get from that side of the house over to this (pointing to the west) unless it moved?"

"Now, Solomon was certainly a scholar. Do you know he was the man who said: 'The sun ariseth and goeth down and hasteneth back to the place he moved from.' It is nonsense to say the sun does not move. The man who says the sun does not move he does not read the Bible."

He fortifies himself in the same manner in his belief that the earth is square and flat.

Progenitor of All Royalty.
If the subject could be accurately followed up it might be possible to prove that most of us are of royal descent in some more or less remote degree. It is said that all the sovereigns of Europe, the Sultan of Turkey alone excepted, have descended from one of the two daughters of Duke Ludwig Rudolf of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, who flourished a century and a half ago.

Institution of the Zadruga.
In Serbia there still survives a wonderful old institution known as the Zadruga. It is the living together of a whole tribe, numbering about 100 persons, all under the absolute authority of one chief. He keeps all the money, makes all the purchases and decides the minutest details of family life.

New Granada's Ink Plant.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the printing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.

\$2,000,000 7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE STOCK.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited.

(TO BE INCORPORATED.)

SHARE CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000

Divided into 60,000 Shares of \$100.00 each as follows:

7 per cent. Preference Stock "Cumulative" [30,000 shares]	\$3,000,000
Common Stock [30,000 shares]	\$3,000,000

DIRECTORS:

President: W. E. H. MASSEY, ESQ., President Massey-Harris Co., Limited.
HON. LYMAN MELVILLE JONES,
Gen.-Manager Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Toronto.
J. W. FLAVELLE, ESQ.,
Man.-Director the Wm. Davies Co., Limited, Toronto.
E. R. THOMAS, ESQ., M.B.E., H. A. Lozier & Company, Toronto.

Vice-President: HON. GEO. A. COX, President Canadian Bank of Commerce.
WARREN Y. SOPER, ESQ.,
Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, Ottawa.
E. L. GOULD, ESQ.,
President Gould Bicycle Company, Limited, Brantford.

BANKERS

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Chief Offices, Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

HEAD OFFICE,

TORONTO, CANADA

\$500,000 of the Preference Stock has already been subscribed for by certain of the Directors, and will be allotted to them, for cash. \$500,000 of the Preference Stock is retained in the Treasury of the Company for purposes of its future operations.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, offer for public subscription the balance, viz:

\$2,000,000

7 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE STOCK AT PAR.

THE CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, Limited,

is to be incorporated under the Ontario Companies' Act to acquire as going concerns the businesses, as manufacturers and dealers in Bicycles and Bicycle Parts, now carried on by the following well known Companies:

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Limited,
WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
GENDRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
H. A. LOZIER & COMPANY (Cleveland Bicycles),
GOULD BICYCLE COMPANY, Limited,

including the Plant, Machinery, Tools, Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Patent Rights, Trade Marks, Trade Names, Copyrights, Good-will and Leaseholds of the above-named Companies in connection with their said business; and including also all the real property of H. A. Lozier & Company, and The Gould Bicycle Company, Limited.

THE COMPANIES.

The bicycle industry is one of great importance and magnitude in Canada. The constituent Companies are the leaders in the trade. Their Trade Marks and Brands are everywhere popularly known, and by reason of their world-wide reputation for unrivalled excellence some of the Companies enjoy a large and growing foreign trade which offers a favourable field for development, and which this Company proposes to extend.

The Companies give employment to about 1,700 men. Their outputs for the past year aggregated about 38,500 bicycles. The plant and machinery are of the latest and best equipment, and capable of twice that production with but small additional outlay in tools. The factory sites to be acquired by the Company are especially adapted for manufacturing purposes; have advantageous shipping facilities, and will permit of ample extensions to the existing buildings.

Each of the above-named Companies has covenanted not to engage for long periods of years in any business competing with the bicycle business of this Company.

NET EARNINGS.

The steadily progressive character of the business of the constituent Companies is shown by the following Accountants' certificate:

We certify that the combined net profits in the business of Bicycles and Bicycle Parts of the Massey-Harris Co., Limited, H. A. Lozier & Co. (Cleveland Bicycles), Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., Limited, Gould Bicycle Co., Limited, and Gendron Manufacturing Co., Limited, for the past three years, are as follows:—

1896-7	- - -	\$190,914.02
1897-8	- - -	\$304,907.03
1898-9	- - -	\$330,115.35

Toronto, Canada,
August 28th, 1899.

GEO. EDWARDS, F.C.A. } Auditors.
ALEX. HART-SMITH, C.A. }

ADVANTAGES.

Amongst the advantages to be gained by this amalgamation of interests, the following may be enumerated:—

FIRSTLY—Reduction in selling and distribution expenses and advertising.
SECONDLY—The economies and improvements in production arising from the practical knowledge of the members forming the Board of Directors, which will be available for each branch of the business.
THIRDLY—The economies due to consolidation of management, manufacturing, office work, and of buying, distributing, and financial arrangements.

The Directors are fully alive to the desirability of conserving the individuality and initiative of the various businesses, and will not allow consolidation to act detrimentally in these matters, but there are obvious advantages to be gained, as, for example, in buying in large quantities in the best markets, in the supply of ample capital, and in the manufacture of a large output of high-grade wheels at prices to meet the demands of the public.

MANAGEMENT.

The Management of the Company will be in the hands of experienced manufacturers, who have been identified with the leading bicycle companies of Canada in the past, and have made a success of the business.

WORKING CAPITAL.

The Company will commence business without any bonded or mortgage debt and with a working capital in excess of \$1,000,000, exclusive of the additional capital available from the issue of the Preference Stock in the treasury (\$500,000).

DIVIDENDS.

The Preference Shares shall confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum accruing from the date of payment by subscribers, to be provided for out of the net earnings of the Company before any dividends are paid upon the common stock, and the further right to repayment of capital in priority to the common stock, but they will not be entitled to further participation in profits or assets.

If in any one year dividends amounting to 7 per cent. are not paid on the preference stock the deficiency shall be a first charge upon the net earnings of the Company and shall be paid subsequently before any dividend is paid upon or set apart for the common stock.

Dividends will be payable half-yearly on the 1st days of May and November, or such other half-yearly dates as the Directors may determine.

RESERVE ACCOUNT.

The Charter of the Company will provide that 25 per cent. of the balance of the net earnings, after payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the Preference Stock, shall be annually transferred to a reserve account in the books of the Company, the better to secure to the Preferred Shareholders the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on their preferred shares, and such annual transfers shall be continued until the amount of said account reaches \$500,000, at which sum it is to be maintained, and if it is at any time drawn upon it is to be in like manner restored and maintained.

The amount required to pay 7 per cent. on the preference stock already taken by the Directors and that now offered to the public being \$175,000, it is considered that such dividends are amply assured, and the above reserve account of \$500,000 has been stipulated for in order that the position of the preferred shares may be rendered independent of any possible contingency.

AUTOMOBILES.

It is intended that an important part of the Company's undertaking will be the manufacture and sale of motors and motor vehicles. This branch of business is a natural outgrowth of the Bicycle industry, and is believed to offer a profitable investment for the capital and the large and successful experience in manufacturing which this Company will command.

Arrangements have been made to have the books of the Company regularly audited by Chartered Accountants.
Application will be made in due course to have the stock of the Company listed upon the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

\$2,000,000 7 per cent. Preference Stock in the above Company will be offered for public subscription at PAR on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, payable as follows: 5 per cent. on application and the balance of 95 per cent. on allotment. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any application, and subscription carries with it an agreement to accept such reduced amount. The failure to make payment when due forfeits the previous payment. In case no allotment is made the amount deposited on application will be returned.

Subscription Lists will open at the chief offices of the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, and at the Head Office and Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 6th September, '99, and close at 3 o'clock on the following day.

Forms of Power of Attorney to subscribe may be had on application to any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or to

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited, 26 King St. East, Toronto, Canada Life Bld., Montreal.

